

1962

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

19989

Twenty-first. Radio astronomy.
 Twenty-second. New modes of land, air and sea transportation.
 Twenty-third. Development of the large solid propellant booster.
 Twenty-fourth. Civilian communications satellite program.
 Twenty-fifth. Scientific and technical manpower—Supply, demand and utilization.
 Twenty-sixth. Manned Soviet Space flights.

LEGISLATION

Four bills were approved by the committee during the second session. Another measure was also considered, but no action was taken. The major pieces of legislation reported by the committee were the annual authorization of funds for the space agency and revision of that portion of the Space Act of 1958 relating to patents and inventions.

The legislative histories of the bills follow:

H.R. 4055, A bill to amend the act of August 25, 1959 to authorize the payment of a monetary award to recipients of the National Medal of Science.

The bill was sponsored by the gentleman from New York, Representative VICTOR L. ANFUSO. It provided additional incentives for scientific achievement, particularly by encouraging more young people to follow careers in science and engineering. The 86th Congress enacted Public Law 86-209, which authorized the President to award 20 Medals of Science each year for outstanding contributions in the physical, biological, mathematical, or engineering sciences. H.R. 4055 amended the law by authorizing the President to award, also, with each medal a grant of up to \$10,000.

The bill was reported by the Committee June 20 to the House, which refused on September 4 to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

H.R. 9485, A bill to amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to designate a National Goddard Day.

This measure was sponsored also by the gentleman from New York, Representative ANFUSO. Its purpose was to promote public knowledge of progress and achievements in astronautics and related sciences by designating a special day in honor of Dr. Robert Hutchings Goddard, the father of modern rocketry. The bill established March 16, the anniversary of his first successful liquid rocket launching in 1926, as Goddard Day, in order to pay tribute to a great American pioneer. The bill was reported by the Committee June 20 and passed the House July 2.

H.R. 11737, a bill to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research, development, and construction of facilities, and for other purposes.

This was an administration measure, sponsored by the gentleman from California, Chairman GEORGE P. MILLER, Democrat, authorizing funds for the Federal Space Agency for the 1963 fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1962. The full committee and four subcommittees met 60 times on the bill in both public and executive sessions before reporting it to the House May 15. It passed the Senate, as amended, July 11. It was approved by a conference committee July 25. The conference report was adopted by the House July 30 and the Senate August 1. It was signed into Public Law 87-584 on August 14. The measure authorized \$3,744,115,250.

H.R. 12812, a bill to amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 with respect to property rights in inventions.

This measure was sponsored by the gentleman from Connecticut, Representative EMILIO Q. DADDARIO, Democrat. It would grant the National Aeronautics and Space Administration greater flexibility in the negotiation of research and development contracts with respect to property rights in inventions arising out of the contracts.

The bill was approved by the Committee August 14, following a new study of the space research patent problem by a special subcommittee which held 14 days of hearings and heard testimony from 37 witnesses.

No action has been taken by the House.

H.R. 11561, A bill to amend the organic act of the National Bureau of Standards.

The purpose of this bill, a Department of Commerce proposal introduced by Chairman MILLER, was to give the National Bureau of Standards authority to improve its fiscal and administrative procedures in the interests of permitting a more effective conduct of its research and development activities. The committee held hearings on the measure, but postponed further consideration until a later date.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, pursuant to order of the House of September 21, 1962, submitted the following tabulation showing the up-to-date status of the appropriation bills:

Cong., 2d sess., as of Sept. 28, 1962

Also excludes permanent appropriations]

Budget estimates to Senate	Date reported	Amount as reported	Date passed	Amount as passed	Senate action compared with—		Final action			Increase or decrease compared to budget estimates to date
					Budget estimates	House action	Date approved	Amount as approved	Public Law No.	
\$161,200,000	Feb. 1	\$55,000,000	Feb. 2	\$55,000,000	—\$96,200,000	—	Feb. 13	\$55,000,000	87-404	—\$96,200,000
522,231,929	Apr. 11	487,802,980	Apr. 16	500,008,344	+37,776,415	+\$112,494,344	July 25	373,550,639	87-546	—148,681,240
673,481,929	June 22	(277,222,429)	June 23	(277,222,429)	—	—				
		542,802,980		615,008,344	—58,423,585	+112,494,344		428,550,639		—244,881,240
5,575,380,000	Mar. 16	5,526,558,000	Mar. 29	5,526,558,000	—48,828,000	+64,897,000	Aug. 6	5,489,781,000	87-575	—85,605,000
932,674,000	May 10	916,600,820	June 12	922,500,820	—10,113,180	+63,985,820	Aug. 9	885,362,000	87-578	—47,312,000
5,386,363,100	June 29	5,333,084,000	July 20	5,380,988,000	—5,405,100	+210,170,000	Aug. 14	5,334,609,500	87-582	—51,763,600
146,913,210	July 31	146,690,690	Aug. 2	146,690,690	—222,520	+32,956,820		146,477,270		—435,940
47,907,000,000	June 8	48,429,221,000	June 13	48,429,221,000	+522,221,000	+589,730,000	Aug. 9	48,136,247,000	87-577	+229,247,000
(300,161,478)	Sept. 27	(289,253,300)	Sept. 28	(289,253,300)	(—10,908,178)	(—805,700)				
85,199,000		33,190,000		33,190,000	—2,000,000	—				
(26,042,000)		(26,042,000)		(26,042,000)	—	—				
6,354,783,000	Aug. 22	4,774,983,000	Aug. 25	4,774,983,000	—1,579,800,000	—700,860,500				
(805,000,000)		(820,000,000)		(820,000,000)	(+15,000,000)	(+15,000,000)				
12,580,269,500	Aug. 27	11,789,153,000	Aug. 31	11,801,590,000	—778,679,500	+300,449,000		11,631,792,100		—948,477,400
1,594,729,500	Sept. 4	1,849,611,000	Sept. 7	1,850,501,000	—244,228,500	—10,240,000	Sept. 25	1,319,114,500	87-684	—275,615,000
5,651,751,000	Sept. 28	5,211,271,400								
7,335,029,000	Sept. 28	6,781,402,000								
03,500,097,310		00,291,733,910		78,366,261,510	—2,147,065,800	+532,059,120		72,943,383,370		—1,179,951,940
94,173,529,239		90,834,536,890		78,981,269,854	—2,205,479,385	+644,553,464		73,371,934,059		—1,424,833,190
(831,042,000)		(846,042,000)		(820,000,000)	(+15,000,000)	(+15,000,000)				

* Includes \$514,500,000 in new obligatory authority in lieu of utilizing the sum of \$514,500,000 appropriated for the current year for the procurement of long-range bombers, as proposed in the President's budget.

† Includes comparability adjustment of \$115,480,000 for borrowing authority replaced by appropriation.

‡ Includes comparability adjustments of \$34,427,500 for contract authorization and borrowing authority replaced by appropriations.

§ Consists largely of Senate items not included in bill as passed House.

NOTE.—Indefinite appropriations in the bills are included in this table.

ASC COMMITTEE'S DEDICATED LEADERS

(Mr. KING of Utah asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Speaker, one of the most effective and best informed groups of farm leaders are the USDA's county agricultural stabilization and conservation committees, better known as the ASCS Committee. These dedicated men have come under recent attack; and for that reason I feel that these words on their behalf are appropriate, and well-deserved.

These committeemen, usually 3 to a county, are selected by their farm neighbors for their knowledge of farm programs and farm policies. They are responsible for seeing that farmers and nonfarmers alike are informed about the agricultural programs that are available. They decide on the requirements for those eligible to participate in these programs.

One of their major responsibilities is in the field of soil and water conservation. In cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Agent and other conservation minded leaders, they develop the Agricultural Conservation Program for their county. This is the program in which the Government shares with the farmer and rancher the cost of developing needed soil and water conservation on their farms and ranches. In my State of Utah, they work closely with the Utah Water and Power Board and State Association of Soil Conservation District Directors in developing soil and water conservation programs that are the most beneficial to the State of Utah.

During the severe drought of 1961, these were the men who developed the emergency ACP practices that meant so much to Utah's agricultural economy last year. In addition, they and their county office employees administer the sugar, dairy, wool, and other ASCS programs in their county.

I would like to pay tribute to these men who have so unselfishly devoted of their time to develop and guide these farm programs in the interest of farm and nonfarm people alike.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS BEARING FORGED OR COUNTERFEIT LABELS

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11793) to provide criminal penalties for trafficking in phonograph records bearing forced or counterfeit labels, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 4, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$1,000".

Page 2, line 5, strike "ten years," and insert "one year."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. CRAMER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I do not intend to object, may I ask the gentleman if he will explain these amendments to the House?

Mr. TOLL. The only amendments which were made by the Senate were the reduction of the amount of the penalties. The \$10,000 penalty was reduced to \$1,000 and the 10 years imprisonment was reduced to 1 year. Otherwise the bill was accepted as written in the House. The purpose of the legislation is to deter counterfeiting of phonograph records and labels by providing criminal penalties for such action.

Mr. CRAMER. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker, with the understanding the minority has no objection to the bill as amended by the other body.

Mr. TOLL. That is correct; there is no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A CUBAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, just this last Wednesday this House passed a resolution concerning Cuba in which it was stated:

That the United States is determined * * * to work with * * * freedom-loving Cubans to support the aspirations of the Cuban people for self-determination.

As long as a year and a half ago many of us, particularly from the State of Florida, requested that the administration, in order to accomplish this objective, even at that time, asked that a free non-Communist government-in-exile be recognized so that this very aspiration of which the House spoke on Wednesday could be accomplished; and it could have been accomplished some time ago.

I proposed such a request to the then Secretary of State and received this very interesting reply from Frederick Dutton, Assistant Secretary, which I think is the best evidence of fuzzy thinking in this area and the refusal of the administration to carry out this obvious step. I quote in part from the letter, dated March 10, 1962, as follows:

The recognition of a Government of Cuba in exile at this time is not in the national interest of the United States because neither the Government of Switzerland nor any other government could then represent U.S. interests before the Castro regime.

At the same time we claimed we had withdrawn recognition.

Quoting further:

Were a government-in-exile formed, and should the United States recognize such a government, the United States would have to look to that government and not the Castro government for the fulfillment of Cuban obligations.

So the result of this fuzzy thinking is that we cannot recognize a free government-in-exile to help win back Cuba for the sole reason that we still have to do business with Castro. Now that makes a lot of sense.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

THE FARM BILL

(Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from a 4-day tour of the agricultural counties in my congressional district. The farmers there are much disturbed with the Kennedy-Freeman-Cochran farm bill which passed the House last week and the Senate on Tuesday of this week. The President signed it yesterday.

More corn is grown in my congressional district than in any other congressional district in the United States. The Kennedy-Freeman-Cochran farm bill was the worst blow to the Midwest corn farmer since World War II.

There are specific reasons why this bill is damaging to all corn farmers, but particularly the Midwest, because we grow the vast bulk of the corn in this country.

First. Under this bill corn price supports in 1964 will be down to 50 percent of parity or 80 cents a bushel.

Second. Government surplus corn can be dumped on the market at 84 cents per bushel.

Third. Second price wheat is created and the support price on that wheat would be 92 cents. This means that 275 million bushels of feed wheat would be thrown into the feed grain market in competition with corn, further depressing the price of corn. Every Midwest farmer knows that cheap feed will result in cheap livestock prices.

Fourth. The complicated two price wheat plan would result in a bread tax of \$1.08 a bushel on the U.S. consumers.

Fifth. The bill would allow the Secretary to treat all wheat exports as primary market wheat. This would greatly increase the cost of our wheat export program including giveaways which annually is already costing us well over a billion dollars in taxes.

In my 12 years in the Congress I have tried to keep farm legislation out of politics. As the Members of this House know I have tried to work with anyone on either side of the aisle that I felt could come up with constructive legislation in agriculture. However, in my opinion of this particular piece of legislation I am reinforced by one of the most knowledgeable persons in the United States. Senator CLINTON P. ANDERSON, of New Mexico, was Secretary of Agriculture in the Truman administration. He has been widely acclaimed by the Democrats as the best Secretary of Agriculture in our history. In debate on the floor of the Senate a few days ago he told the Senate:

This is the worst farm bill I have ever seen.

that we have almost forgotten what the word "scarcity" means—is no two-bit operation. Farm people have \$200 billion invested in agriculture, more than the entire assets of three-fourths of all our corporations.

But the real test of what was done this week on farm legislation, of course, will be what improvements it makes possible for farm people in the years ahead. That will be decided by the efforts of farm people themselves and the men who represent them in Congress.

In Recognition of Public Service Rendered by Pan American World Airways

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. A. FERNÓS-ISERN

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM PUERTO RICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 28, 1962

Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN. Mr. Speaker, during the recent strike affecting flight operations of Eastern Airlines, Pan American World Airways, by increasing its service to Puerto Rico, made it possible to continue transportation between Puerto Rico and the mainland as to passengers, cargo, and mail, so that very little inconvenience to Puerto Rico resulted from the strike. This was an important contribution by Pan American World Airways and is an indication of the efficiency with which Pan American is managed and operated. The strike could have been crucial to Puerto Rico's economy, but the stepup in Pan American World Airways service prevented this and all except occasional and minor inconveniences to passengers. We greatly appreciate this expanded operation, and it is my desire to call attention to the Congress of a resolution approved on September 4, 1962, by the Municipal Assembly of San Juan in recognition of this public service by Pan American World Airways.

The resolution follows:

"RESOLUTION NO. 5, MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JUAN, SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, SERIES 1962-63, TO RENDER PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS FOR ITS STEADFAST HELP IN DIMINISHING THE ADVERSE IMPACT TO THE ECONOMY OF THE ISLAND, CREATED BY THE ABNORMAL SITUATION IN AERIAL TRANSPORTATION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

"Whereas Puerto Rico was faced with an acute transportation crisis arising from the recent Eastern Air Lines strike;

"Whereas Pan American World Airways expanded its services overwhelmingly to the extent that passenger and freight moved without interruption during the 60-day strike period, operating a total of 460 flights during the month of July 1962;

"Whereas Pan American World Airways, fully aware of the vital role of air transportation to the island, made tremendous efforts in the protection of Puerto Rican economy, handling practically all of the passengers, cargo, and mail during the month of July 1962, alone; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Municipal Assembly of San Juan, Puerto Rico,

"Section 1. That this assembly on behalf of the city of San Juan, and the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, express to the president, the board of directors, and to Mr. Harold Swift, the local director of Pan American World Airways, its appreciation and congratulations on the great public service it has so successfully rendered thereby.

"Section 2. That this expression of the Assembly of the City of San Juan be made a part of the permanent records of this assembly, be engrossed, and copies of same be sent forthwith to the president of Pan American World Airways, its board of directors, and local directors, in acknowledgment of this splendid public service.

"Section 3. Any ordinance, resolution, or agreement which in all or in part may be in conflict with the provisions of this resolution, is hereby repealed.

Section 4. This resolution being of an urgent character, will be in force immediately after its approval."

I, Elizabeth Ambrosiani, acting secretary of the municipality of San Juan, Puerto Rico, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution No. 5, series 1962-63, approved by the Municipal Assembly of San Juan, at regular meeting held on the 4th day of September 1962, with the affirmative votes of Mrs. Josefina O. de Batlle, Messrs. Jenaro Caparrós, Luis M. Diaz, Pedro Diaz Viera, Richard C. Durham, Juan Pérez Roa, Vincente A. Pérez, Emiliano Pol, Jr., Pedro E. Purcell, Modesto Rivera, Miguel Torres Melendez, Eduardo Umpierre, and the chairman, Mr. Francisco A. Arrillaga; having been absent Mrs. Moina Mendoza de González, Messrs. Félix A. Bello, and Luis Esteban Juliá. This resolution was approved by the honorable major of the municipality of San Juan on the 5th day of September 1962.

Exist a vacancy pending for the appointment by the Honorable Governor of Puerto Rico.

I further certify, that according to the minutes under my custody, all assemblymen were duly notified of the regular meeting in the manner provided by law.

In witness whereof, and for the proper proceedings, I hereby issue this certificate, and the seal of the municipality of San Juan is hereto affixed, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on this 6th day of September 1962.

ELIZABETH AMBROSIANI,
Acting Secretary of the Municipality of San Juan.

Russia's Hydroelectric Power Projects

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. MAURINE B. NEUBERGER

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, September 28, 1962

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, a member of the Federal Power Commission, Mr. Howard Morgan, has returned from a trip to Russia where he accompanied the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Udall, on a factfinding trip.

Mr. Morgan has written a series of articles for Oregon papers reporting on his experiences. From his background as former utilities commissioner for the State of Oregon, he is able to have unusual perceptiveness regarding utilities in the Soviet Union. A portion of his report summarizes the rapid progress

Russia has made in developing her hydroelectric production.

I ask unanimous consent that this portion of Mr. Morgan's report be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Salem (Oreg.) Statesman, Sept. 24, 1962]

(NOTE.—Portion of fifth article in a series by Howard Morgan.)

I have tried to present a realistic and balanced account of my observations, within the very narrow limits of those observations, avoiding all comment on the emotion-charged questions of international and internal politics.

I am sure this has satisfied neither the many who insist upon predictions of failure for everything in Russia, no matter what the facts may be, nor the few who, equally undisturbed by facts, insist that the Soviet Union is already the workers' paradise that the more realistic Russians hope it may someday become.

SOME FACTS JOLTING

But in discussing the electric programs we went there to see, it should be possible to get away from impressions and to get down to facts.

We had at least a half-dozen highly qualified engineers in our party whose evaluations I shall rely on. Some of the facts and figures will jolt the complacent, but when has that not been the fate of the complacent?

First, one should understand that, although at the time of the revolution Russia was the most backward European nation in the development of electric power, the total electrification of Russia was at once made the goal, the center and the heart of the industrialization plans laid down then, over 40 years ago.

Every plan launched since then has had this same central feature. During the twenties and thirties American engineers and contracting firms, as well as American generator and turbine manufacturers, worked with the Russians to develop both hydro and steam generation, as well as high-voltage transmission.

CONSTRUCTION RAPID

Lend-lease assistance helped rebuild war-damaged plants and lines, and even built a few new ones for war production during the forties. Since shortly after World War II the Russians have been self-sufficient, and have carried on an increasingly large and rapid construction program unaided, even developing enough capacity to export skilled engineers, technicians and first-rate electric equipment abroad to newly developing areas.

Today, in the generation of electric power, Russia has outstripped not only every nation in Europe by very wide margins, but every other nation in the world as well, except for the United States.

Some comparative figures are interesting. In 1927, the earliest year for which the FPC has statistics, Russia had 1,905,000 kilowatts of installed generating capacity. The United States had passed that figure in 1900. By 1946 Russia had 12,338,000 kilowatts. The United States had passed that figure exactly 30 years before in 1916. But by 1961 Russia had 74 million kilowatts, a figure equaled in the United States only 12 years earlier, in 1949.

AHEAD BUT GAP NARROWS

The United States is still ahead of Russia by a wide margin, wide enough to give rise to a good deal of self-congratulation in our electric industry. In 1961 we had nearly 200 million kilowatts of capacity; the Russians only 74 million kilowatts. But a closer

look at the figures is disturbing, ever, without going into the matter of the uses to which they put their power in contrast to the uses we select.

In 1932 we had almost 10 times as much capacity as they; about 43 million compared to 4,675,000. By 1961 this margin had shrunk to less than three times. There are two ways to look at this. Notice that the absolute margin had widened, while the percentage of margin had shrunk. Naturally, a popular way to look at these facts is to emphasize the widening gap in absolute terms.

But what gives rise to concern among Americans who have studied these figures carefully, and who have gone to Russia for a look around, is the accelerating pace of the construction the Russians have recently built and the even faster acceleration of their plans for future construction.

CURVES RISE STEEPLY

Both countries are planning and building on curves which rise more steeply each year, but the Russians' curve of actual construction is rising a little faster now than ours was 12 years ago, when we had the same capacity they presently have. What is more important, they plan to steepen their construction curve more drastically in the years ahead than some people think, would be justified in the United States by the demands of our own economy. If this happens, the curves will inevitably converge, intersect, and cross.

Whatever we—or they—actually do in the years to come, I can report that they have not the slightest intention of slowing down. The following is one of the closing paragraphs from what seemed—at least in its other portions—to be a moderate and factual report covering the history of Soviet power development, given to our party by N. M. Chuprakov, chief engineer in charge of design, Ministry of Power Station Construction. Like the whole of his report it was not delivered in a boastful or a challenging manner, but in a matter-of-fact way.

TWO GOALS ARE SET

"We set our goal to reach and then overtake the United States of America during the second half of the above period (that is, in 1970-80) at first with respect to the consumption of electric power in industry, then with respect to total power generation and finally with respect to the power generated per capita."

I should add that Mr. Chuprakov, who traveled with us throughout our trip and was a most agreeable traveling companion though he speaks no English, has 20,000 design engineers working under his direction.

Realtor of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. J. GLENN BEALL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, September 28, 1962

MR. BEALL. Mr. President, having been associated for many years with the real estate business, I have a firsthand knowledge of its difficulties, and consequently, I have been especially interested in superior work in the field.

One example of a man who has excelled in this profession is Mr. C. Robert Gray, a Silver Spring, Md., realtor. Recently recognition was given to Mr. Gray's achievements when he was se-

lected as our State's Realtor of the Year. A newspaper article concerning this honor appeared in the September 22 issue of the Washington Evening Star, and I ask unanimous consent that a copy of it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GRAY CHOSEN MARYLAND'S REALTOR OF YEAR

C. Robert Gray, a past president of the Montgomery County Board of Realtors, has been selected as Maryland's Realtor of the Year.

Mr. Gray has served on many key committees of the Montgomery board and is active in its multiple listing system and investment property division. He also is presently a director of the Maryland Association of Real Estate Boards, is active in the National Institute of Real Estate Brokers, the International Traders Club, and the Maryland Traders Club.

Outside of his real estate interests he is a past exalted ruler of the Silver Springs Elks Club and a past president of the Silver Spring Lions Club.

He is president of Gray-Kessinger & Co., Inc., and of Gray & Martin Insurance Agency, Inc.

In winning the State title, Mr. Gray topped Carl Albert Heider who was selected by the Prince Georges County Board of Realtors as its Realtor of the Year.

The Cuban Situation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 28, 1962

MR. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, much has been said in the House during the past week on the situation in Cuba.

The International Services of Information Foundation, Inc., of Baltimore, issues a report which they call "Inform" and the September 25, 1962, edition has the following to say about Cuba, and I believe their information is authentic, as they have sources which have been proven very reliable:

[From Inform, Sept. 25, 1962]

PLANS FOR A RED GUANTANAMO

Here is the outlook for Cuba: The present phase, landing of Soviet troops, has been largely completed. Within about a year, depending on Moscow's estimate of Washington's probable reaction, another phase will begin.

That will be the establishment of an official Soviet military base in Cuba, probably in Pinar del Rio Province, the western end of the island. Terms will be similar or identical to the 60-year-old agreement by which the United States acquired the right to build a naval base on Guantanamo Bay in eastern Cuba.

The Communists feel that the recent transition, the landing of Soviet troops, was the most dangerous. They believe that the United States will be even less inclined to act when Cuba's status as a Soviet garrison state is formalized.

DEADLY PARALLEL

"There is a sizable concentration of Communist armor and artillery echeloned in

depth around the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay. Known as Division 50, the force is equipped as follows: 45 to 50 medium tanks, 40 to 45 light tanks, 80 6-wheeled trucks, 60 10-wheeled trucks, plus large quantities of small arms and Belgian FAL rifles. Huge reserves of gasoline and munitions are cached in caves and on small farms in the Division 50 area. Personnel is estimated at 3,500 to 5,000, including two separate contingents of Soviet troops attached to Division 50, and a small number of Russian officers serving as advisers."

The above report, compiled by a Cuban liberation unit and turned over to International Services of Information, brought down angry U.S. agents on the exiles. The Washington agents demanded that all such information be suppressed. The validity of the report was not questioned.

For well over a month, the State Department attempted to discount and suppress reports of the Soviet military influx into Cuba. As late as August 30 the State Department still insisted that: "We have no information that any Soviet-bloc troops have landed in Cuba."

What makes this situation intensely grave is that it is precisely this policy which results—and in previous instances has already resulted—in the very situation which it is intended to avoid: war. Statements such as that made by Adlai Stevenson before the United Nations on September 21. "We are not taking and will not take offensive action in this hemisphere" actually enhance the danger that the United States will be forced to fight.

In order to help inform readers evaluate official U.S. reaction to the present Cuban crisis, we give below an International Services of Information analyst's appraisal of how, in the past, appeasement tactics and suppression of facts led to war—a war in which Americans are even now losing their lives:

As early as 1955, U.S. officers in South Vietnam warned Washington that major Communist guerrilla operations would undoubtedly precede any conventional military offensive against South Vietnam. This prediction was ignored.

Communist North Vietnam was permitted blatantly to violate the Geneva accords of 1954 which limited the size of the military forces in North and South Vietnam. The massive Red buildup was neither heeded or reported by the International Control Commission. Washington, eager to reduce tensions, remained passive.

Meanwhile, however, State Department strictures paralyzed the development of the South Vietnam armed forces. The U.S. Embassy in Saigon insisted that, despite the Communist disregard of the Geneva agreement, strength of the U.S. military mission and Vietnamese forces remain at the 1954 level.

The U.S. military mission to South Vietnam was not permitted to exceed 341 persons. Red Chinese and Soviet military personnel in North Vietnam numbered in the thousands.

The Vietnam Army, Navy, and Air Force was held, by State Department order, to no more than 165,000 men. The Communist forces, meanwhile, grew to several times that number.

The Vietnamese Civil Guard was not permitted to be transferred to the Department of Defense so that it could be adequately trained, equipped, and organized. Thus, when the Communist Viet Cong did attack in force, civil guard units were decimated. This enormously enhanced Viet Cong prestige and huge rural areas were lost which never have been recovered.

Aware of the mounting guerrilla threat, U.S. officers sought to secure special forces troops to train the Vietnamese. The State

Department insisted that there was no guerrilla threat and no need for special forces personnel since they would swell the size of the U.S. military mission.

Eventually the State Department relented to the point of permitting a few special forces troops to be hastily rotated in and out of South Vietnam. U.S. officers on the scene state that this unique rotation system was a total failure since, in the 3 months allotted to each guerrilla expert, nothing substantial could be accomplished.

Reports of growing Viet Cong terrorism and mounting Vietnamese casualties were systematically downgraded or suppressed by the U.S. Embassy in Saigon.

"It is probable," states a top U.S. officer, "that during 1958, Ho Chi Minh (dictator of North Vietnam) finally came to the conclusion that the United States was not too seriously interested in South Vietnam * * * that by stepped-up guerrilla activity he could overthrow the Vietnam Government and unite the country under Communist control." He also noted that a similar situation had prevailed in Korea before 1950, leading to a similar miscalculation—and war.

By mid-1959, it was clear to American military personnel that the Reds had decided to conquer South Vietnam by guerrilla warfare. This estimate was flatly rejected by the State Department.

The U.S. Embassy in Saigon was infuriated by the briefings given visiting U.S. Congressmen and other VIP's by officers of the military mission. The briefings warned of the expanding Red offensive.

Military mission officers were ordered to submit all future briefing papers to the Embassy for editing. All alarmist information was carefully removed. The military advisory group was bluntly ordered to minimize the Viet Cong threat.

Friction mounted between the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. military mission. Top Embassy officials made it plain that they were at least as hostile to the mission officers as to the Viet Cong.

By mid-1960, open civil war was raging throughout South Vietnam. Late in 1960, the Embassy was still insisting that action reports were wildly exaggerated. The suppression policy was enforced until the Vietnamese inferno exploded into public view, only then was it reversed.

The end result was, of course, that thousands of U.S. troops had to be rushed to South Vietnam in a bloody 11-hour effort to stem the Red tide. The end result of appeasement and suppression of ugly facts was not peace. It was war.

THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA—ITS INDEPENDENCE DAY

The Federation of Nigeria is the most populous State in Africa and one of the largest on that continent. Its teeming population is well over 35 million and its area is 340,000 square miles. The Federation of Nigeria is also one of the best governed and administered countries on that continent. The Federation consists of three distinct regions, constituting three separate administrative units: Eastern Nigeria, Western Nigeria, and Northern Nigeria. For more than a half century all of Nigeria was under British rule. Thus British traditions of law and administration prevail today. The Federation was formed in 1954, but the Federation of Nigeria, as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as an independent and sovereign member of the world community of nations, came into existence only 2 years ago.

In October of 1958, Britain's offer of independence to the Federation, within the British Commonwealth, was accepted, and on October 1, 1960, the consummation of this pledge was proclaimed. On that day and for the first time the people of Nigeria became the real masters of their own destiny. In the course of their very brief history as a nation, the people of the Federation of Nigeria have clearly proved to the world that they were fully prepared for the independence they had attained. Under their dynamic leader Sir Abubakar Balewa, and his able assistants, the Government of the Federation has been administering its affairs most efficiently and effectively. Nigerian leaders have proved real champions and true upholders of democratic principles, and they have demonstrated this in their maintenance of free elections, both in the Federation and in the self-governing regions, as provided in the Federal Constitution. In many matters, economic, social, cultural, and particularly in politics and administration the Government of the Federation of Nigeria has been a shining success of democracy at work. On the anniversary of their independence day we wish the people of Nigeria and their patriotic leaders peace and prosperity.

exchange of ideas which seems to have been profitable to both sides.

An editorial from the Pendleton East Oregonian comments succinctly on Secretary Freeman's meeting with the industry.

I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Pendleton (Oreg.) East Oregonian, Sept. 24, 1962]

FREEMAN GOT IT FROM THEM

The lumber industry has been giving the Kennedy administration rough treatment. The President has been blamed by the industry for its troubles and he has been criticized for not solving those troubles immediately.

The lumbermen know that their problems were gathering long before John F. Kennedy got to the White House, but this is an election year and the truth gets some severe battering in an election year.

Up in Idaho the Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate declaimed the other day that "administration leaders ignore the fact that if they had tried to help our people several years ago, our lumbermen would not be facing ruin today." It probably didn't occur to this man who is so intent upon getting the problems of the lumbermen into politics that the Kennedy administration wasn't around several years ago when the lumbermen needed help.

President Kennedy's program for the lumber industry seeks to restrict Canadian imports, to expand access roads into new stands of timber, to furnish credit for upgrading the efficiency of mills, directs all Federal agencies to observe a "buy America" policy in the purchase of lumber products, and suggests amendment of the Jones Act which requires shipment of the American lumber in American ships.

This seems to many to be a sound beginning. It isn't something that will erase the lumber industry's problems but given time it can do much to help.

However, so many lumbermen have been clamoring for immediate results that it became necessary for somebody in the Kennedy administration to speak bluntly to them. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, in whose Department the U.S. Forest Service operates, was chosen for the task. He spoke to Western Pine Association executives in Portland September 14 and he laid it on the line. When he got through almost everybody who had heard him agreed that they liked what he had said.

Secretary Freeman hit one point that needed hitting. He told the lumbermen "you have not given due credit to the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture for a lot of hard work done in your behalf." He then listed some of the things the Forest Service has been doing: (1) Planning to develop national forests over the next 40 years to increase the annual harvest at a rate of 13 billion board feet of timber by 1972; (2) establishing higher standards of revegetation salvage, and erosion control on sales acres; (3) reforestation of more than 3 million acres of land; (4) building up the productive capacity of more than 11 million acres of less than saw-log stands through timber stand improvement; (5) intensifying fire protection programs; (6) expanding forestry research; (7) enlarging forest access road programs.

Mr. Freeman noted that the allowable cut on national forests is being increased annually and added that the administration is determined to protect the public interest

Independence Day of the Federation of Nigeria

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 28, 1962

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, we take this opportunity to send warm felicitations to His Excellency the Governor General of the Federation of Nigeria, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe; and His Excellency the Ambassador of the Federation of Nigeria to the United States, Mr. Julius M. Udochi, on the occasion of the second anniversary of Nigeria's independence.

Northwest Lumber Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MAURINE B. NEUBERGER

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, September 28, 1962

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, many words have been printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD regarding the plight of the lumber industry of the Northwest. Although some progress has been made in alleviating the situation, much remains to be done.

Recently, Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Freeman, visited the Northwest and met with lumbermen in that area for an

against any abuses by the lumber industry. He also argued that a method suggested by the industry for appraising national forest timber would fail to develop a reasonable estimate of fair market value—"a responsibility which I have to the American public."

The lumbermen like this plain talk and they praised Freeman for his knowledge of the technical aspects of some of their problems. A little praise for the administration was long overdue. The lumbermen dumped in the administration's lap some problems that have been developing for a long time and demanded immediate solution of them. The administration wants to assist the lumbermen and is developing plans as fast as possible to do it.

Some praise instead of condemnation has been due from the lumbermen and we were pleased to see Orville Freeman extract it from them.

HHFA and Crystal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CLARK MacGREGOR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 28, 1962

Mr. MacGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD contained some information about the frustrating difficulties recently encountered by the city of Crystal, Minn., in its dealings with the Chicago office of the Housing and Home Financing Agency. So that the record may be more complete I am pleased to have the unanimous consent of my colleagues to insert the following letter of September 17, 1962, from that office to Mr. F. A. Allbee, city manager of Crystal, Minn.:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY,
OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION,
Chicago, Ill., September 17, 1962.

Subjects: P-Minn-3039, water facilities,
Crystal, Minn.

Mr. F. A. ALLBEE,
City Manager, City of Crystal, Minn.

DEAR MR. ALLBEE: We have begun our review of the documents submitted in support of the city's request for the disbursement of planning funds for the above project. Before our review can be completed some of the material submitted will have to be augmented or revised to meet the requirements of the program of advances for public works planning.

The resolution, dated May 1, 1962, of the Council of the City of Crystal and the certificate of the recording officer for that resolution do not comply with the suggested forms for those documents which were attached for your convenience to the official request for the review and approval of planning documents. We are enclosing a copy of these suggested forms which should be adopted and executed by the city officials and submitted to this office. If there is some reason why the suggested complete documents cannot be used, please submit a full explanation.

Under date of May 9, 1962, the Director of the Division of Environmental Sanitation, Minnesota Department of Health, indicated approval of a proposed site for water storage in the city of Crystal. Since the storage facilities are only a part of the proposed project, it is suggested that the department

of health be requested to comment upon the whole projected study and report submitted by the city of Crystal's consultants dated March 20, 1962.

It is also noted that the consultant recommends construction of a combined system comprising the city of Crystal and the villages of Golden Valley and New Hope with purchase of water supply from the city of Minneapolis. Since the application for planning funds contemplated only a water supply for the city of Crystal, it appears that it would be necessary to form a water district comprising the city of Crystal and the villages of Golden Valley and New Hope in order to follow the consultant's recommendations. In these circumstances, an application should have been made by the water district. We call the city's attention to the probability that prior consideration should have been given to a water district. Feasibility studies are not eligible under the program of advances for public works planning. The city officials are requested to state officially their position concerning the consultant's comments on this subject and on the project which is to be constructed.

Although the cost estimates appear realistic, we cannot reconcile the construction and project costs indicated in Item 7 of form CFA-430, since such costs apparently are based upon a combined system for Crystal, Golden Valley, and New Hope. Costs for the city of Crystal only, would be in excess of the construction and project costs indicated in Item 7 of form CFA-430, according to the projected study and report dated March 20, 1962, submitted for the city of Crystal.

The estimated cost of a water system using wells as a source of supply will be \$3,591,100, according to an estimate appearing at the top of page 26 of the preliminary report dated March 20, 1962. The estimated project cost appearing on the original application was indicated as \$2,333,750.

The report indicates that the city of Crystal's share of the combined system is estimated at \$2,450,000. Refer to article D on page 25 of the report. Also, if a connection to the Minneapolis water system is contemplated, it is estimated that project costs will total \$2,582,600. Refer to tabulations at the top of page 26 of the report. From a review of the report we have been unable to verify these project costs.

The city is requested to furnish a breakdown of the estimated costs for a water system complete with storage reservoir and/or elevated storage tanks together with pumping station and/or pumping stations as may be required for the city of Crystal independent of the combined systems. With such information at hand, we will be in a position to determine whether the report dated March 20, 1962, complies with the terms of the advance planning agreement within the city's ability to construct a complete and independent water facility for the city.

It is required that these matters be further clarified by the city officials prior to acceptance of the report and payment of the planning advance. It appears that it will be necessary for the city officials to decide which of the consultant's recommendations will be followed for construction before a definite project can be established. The report as submitted appears to be too general in character for this office to come to a definite conclusion relative to the project.

The city officials should submit the above documentation at their earliest convenience in order that we may continue with our review of the city's request for planning funds under the program of advances for public works planning.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN P. McCOLLUM,
Regional Administrator.

The Constitution of the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. J. GLENN BEALL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, September 28, 1962

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, the editor of the Carroll County Times, published at Westminster, Md., a good friend of long standing, Mr. Charles Mooshian, has written an editorial which I consider worthy of special attention. It appears in the issue of September 20, 1962. Its title "The Constitution of the United States: The Same Yesterday, Today, and Forever," suggests the theme of the editorial. The piece is thought provoking.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES:
THE SAME YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND FOREVER

This is U.S. Constitution Week—September 17-22.

During this special week we observe the 175th anniversary of the drafting of the world's greatest document—the Constitution of the United States.

It behooves us all as citizens of this great Nation to read and reread this outstanding of all documents. As we read it we should support constitutional groups, who want the Constitution interpreted to the "letter of the law" and not through sociological and modern thinking.

We believe that the Constitution of the United States, which contains the basic principles of law of our great Nation, never changes (except by amendment)—it is the same yesterday, today, and forever.

It is ironic, however, that Supreme Courts of the United States up until the Roosevelt era, agreed on all points of law in the Constitution. But with the Roosevelt era of welfare and social administration, in which F.D.R. tried to pack the High Court, things have changed.

Of course, F.D.R. did not succeed in packing the Court through legal means but he did, through his right of appointment of Justices to the High Court. He eventually named a majority of the Judges on the Court, who approved his program.

President Kennedy has the same "F.D.R. philosophy" in regards to the Constitution. The President says he conceives of the U.S. Constitution as a document that can be changed at the will of the men (Supreme Court) who interpret it.

The President further says that the Constitution can be changed arbitrarily to fit the needs of a changing age and changing times. The President says nothing about amendments, which the Constitution specifies for alterations—he just stresses interpretation. As times change, Kennedy says, so can principles.

The present Supreme Court, dominated by Liberal Earl Warren, has taken many liberties with its interpretations of the Constitution, not to "the letter of the law" but through sociological and modern thinking.

But just as in the law of God, so in the Constitution, the principles of right and wrong have nothing to do with a changing age and modern times.

It is just as wrong to steal and kill today